Table 2. Details on Some *Agrostis* and *Polypogon* in USA and Canada, and Their Hybrids (12/12/2005)
(see section 1.7, Table 1 and Figure 1 of "White Paper: Perspective on Creeping Bentgrass, *Agrostis stolonifera* L." – USDA/APHIS/BRS, B. MacBryde)

***Agrostis* Species** (some synonyms), [subg. *Agrostis* incl. section, or subg. *Zingrostis*]; **also Bigeneric Hybrids**	**USA; and Nativity (Native Range)**	**Species, Bigeneric Hybrids: Ploidy and Genomic Details** (main cytotype bolded)	**Natural Hybrids: Parents of Crosses**	**Natural or Spontaneous Hybrids: Country of Occurrence Reported** ("spontaneous" hybrids have naturalized parents)	**Experimental Hybrids: Cross in Greenhouse, or by Spontaneous Pollen Flow in Field Test** (analysis **K**aryological, **T**ransgenic, or **O**ther)	**Hybrids: Ploidy and Genome, Information About Sexual Reproduction; Comments** (not indicating direction of cross, *i.e.* which species was female parent, which male)
30 ***A. stolonifera*** (*A. alba* of some authors, but not Linnaeus; *A. alba* var. *palustris*, *A. stolonifera* var. *palustris*, *A. palustris*; *A. stolonifera* var. *compacta*; *A. stolonifera* var. *maritima*) [Sect. *Vilfa*]; **Creeping Bentgrass**	Naturalized only, or perhaps native at some northern salt marshes and lakesides (but not native in New England). Native Iceland, Eurasia and North Africa.	**2*n* = 4*x* = 28**, $A_2A_2A_3A_3$ (strict allotetraploid – Jones 1956b, 1956c; Warnke *et al*. 1998); also, at least in Europe (Harvey 2004), 2*n* = 5*x* = 35, $A_2A_2A_3A_3A_3$ or $A_2A_2A_2A_3A_3$ and 2*n* = 6*x* = 42, $A_2A_2A_2A_3A_3A_3$ Also aneuploidy (frequent), B-chromosomes, aneusomaty (Björkman 1954, Kik *et al*. 1993, Frey 1997).	30 × 5 (***A.* ×*castriferrei***); 30 × 6 (***A.* ×*murbeckii***); 30 × 7; 30 × 12 (apparently); 30 × 13; 30 × 21; 30 × 32; 30 × 34; 30 × Pf (intergeneric); 30 × Pm (intergeneric); 30 × Pv (intergeneric).	See under the other parental species. Some hybrids are sterile but vegetatively vigorous by stolons or rhizomes (or both).	30 × 5 (T + O); 30 × 6 (T + K); 30 × 7 (T); 30 × 13 (T + K); 30 × 20 (T); 30 × 23 failed (T); 30 × 25 (T); 30 × 29 (T); 30 × *A*. sp. (T); 30 × 32 (T + O); 30 × 34 (K); 30 × Pf (T + O); 30 × Pm (T + O); 30 × Pv (T + O).	See *Agrostis stolonifera* hybrids under the other parental species (listed alphabetically). Reproduction of *Agrostis stolonifera* often mainly vegetative, by stolons (*e.g.* Kik *et al*. 1990b, 1992). Sexual reproduction predominately outcrossing (Davies 1953; Belanger *et al*. 2003b), with some cultivars perhaps obligately so (Warnke *et al*. 1998; *cf*. Belanger *et al*. 2003b). Also highly self-fertile clone, and selfing has been utilized (Warnke *et al*. 1998; Tomić *et al*. 1999). 2*n* = 2*x* = 14 reported by Tomić *et al*. 2003; further taxonomic study seems warranted.
4 ***A. blasdalei*** **Blasdale's or Cliff Bentgrass**	Native California (endemic).	**2*n* = 6*x* = 42** (Harvey 2004).	4 × 10	**4 × 10: USA:** west-central **CA** (Harvey 2004).		
5 ***A. canina*** (*A. canina* var. *fascicularis*; *A. pallida* With., but not DC.) [Sect. *Agrostis*]; **Velvet Bentgrass**	Naturalized. Native Europe into E Asia.	**2*n* = 2*x* = 14**, A_1A_1 Also aneuploidy, possibly polyploidy (4*x*, 5*x*, 6*x*, 8*x*); and B-chromosomes (Romero García & Blanca 1988, Frey 1997).	30 × 5 (***A.* ×*castriferrei***); 5 × 6 & 5 × 13 (both unconfirmed, or error – Widén 1971).	**30 × 5:** Fennoscandia, rare (Widén 1971).	30 × 5: Greenhouse (Belanger *et al*. 2003b; had failed: Davies 1953, Björkman 1954); and transgenic field tests; 5 × 21 (Björkman 1954); 5 × 34 (Davies 1953, Björkman 1954).	**30 × 5** (would be 2*n* = 21, and hybrid name's type unknown, *per* Widén 1971)**:** Confirmation needed *per* Bradshaw 1975a; now transgenic tests: field – Wipff & Fricker 2001, Christoffer 2003, greenhouse – Belanger *et al*. 2003b. **5 × 21:** Certainly sterile (Widén 1971). **5 × 34** (2*n* = 21)**:** Quite sterile (Widén 1971).

6 ***A. capillaris*** (*A. tenuis*; *A. vulgaris*) [Sect. *Vilfa*]; **Colonial Bentgrass (Rhode Island Bentgrass, Browntop)**	Naturalized. Native Eurosiberia.	**2*n* = 4*x* = 28**, $A_1A_1A_2A_2$ (segmental allotetraploid, partly from a 2*x A. canina*-like ancestor – Jones 1956b, 1956c, *cf*. Romero García *et al*. 1988b). Occasional aneuploidy, B-chromosomes (Frey 1997).	30 × 6 (***A.* ×*murbeckii***); 5 × 6 (unconfirmed, or error – Widén 1971); 6 × 7 (***A.* ×*fouilladeana***); 6 × 8; 6 × 13 (***A.* ×*bjoerkmanii***); 6 × 14 (probable); 6 × 34 (***A.* ×*sanionis***).	**30 × 6:** *e.g.* Fennoscandia (Widén 1971); Germany (Weber 1920); Netherlands (Grootjans *et al*. 1987); UK (Bradshaw 1958, 1975a, *cf*. Smith 1972, Sell & Murrell 1996); Belgium (Meerts & Lefèbvre 1989); France (Fouillade 1933); Spain (Romero García *et al*. 1988b); Portugal? (Hollman *et al*. 2005); **Canada** (Malte 1928, Hinds 1986); **USA: NW?, UT??** (Carlbom 1967, Welsh *et al*. 1993); New Zealand (Edgar & Forde 1991, Edgar & Connor 2000). **6 × 7:** UK (Sell & Murrell 1996); Belgium (Lambinon *et al*. 2004); France (Fouillade 1933); Spain (Romero García *et al*. 1988b); Australia (Batson 1998a); New Zealand (Edgar & Forde 1991, Edgar & Connor 2000). **6 × 8:** Fennoscandia (Widén 1971). **6 × 13:** UK (Bradshaw 1959a, Sell & Murrell 1996); **USA: NE** likely (Stuckey & Banfield 1946, *per* Björkman 1954, Widén 1971, Bradshaw 1975a, Edgar & Forde 1991), **UT?** (Welsh *et al*. 1993). **6 × 14: NW USA?** (Pendergrass 2001). **6 × 34:** UK, Europe, Russia (Widén 1971, Bradshaw 1975a, Sell & Murrell 1996).	30 × 6; 6 × 7 (Edgar & Forde 1991, Rumball & Forde 1977 *per* Batson 1998a); 6 × 13; 6 × 34 (Davies 1953, but probably most were not hybrids *per* Widén 1971).	**30 × 6** (2*n* = 28, $A_1A_2A_2A_3$)**:** Parents readily crossing, with F_1 vegetatively vigorous and widespread, but with high sterility (Bradshaw 1975a, Sell & Murrell 1996); almost wholly abortive pollen, exceptionally a few seeds observed (Widén 1971); semi-fertile in New Zealand, with pollen fertility 41% (Edgar & Forde 1991); suspected U.S. hybrids in OR (Carlbom 1967, p. 39), possibly UT (Welsh *et al*. 1993 treat *A.s. sensu lato,* but Harvey 2004 does not and considers *A.s.* very rare in UT). Transgenic tests: field – Wipff & Fricker 2001, field and greenhouse – Belanger *et al*. 2003a, 2003b. **6 × 7** (some 2*n* = 35)**:** Partially fertile (Sell & Murrell 1996). Backcrossing into #6 in New Zealand (Edgar & Forde 1991, Edgar & Connor 2000). **6 × 13** (2*n* = 35, $A_1A_1A_2A_2A_3$)**:** Crossing rather readily, including backcrosses and F_2. F_1 vegetatively vigorous, but "infertile" (pollen fertility 45%, seeds 50%). F_2 and backcrosses aneuploid, low vigor (Bradshaw 1975a). Highly sterile (Sell & Murrell 1996). Probable in UT (Welsh *et al*. 1993 treat *A.s. sensu lato,* but *A.s. sensu stricto* is very rare in UT *per* Harvey 2004). **6 × 14:** Probable in OR (K.L. Pendergrass [U.S. FWS], *via* M. Jordan [TNC] 2001 letter to J.L. White [APHIS]). **6 × 34** (2*n* = 28)**:** Unclear facility of crossing in nature and experimentally (readily crossing *per* Harvey 2004); most experimental "hybrids" (Davies 1953, Jones 1956b) likely instead selfs of #34 or #6 (Widén 1971, Bradshaw 1975a). Probably natural hybrids sterile (Widén 1971, Sell & Murrell 1996).
7 ***A. castellana*** [Sect. *Vilfa*]; **Dryland Bentgrass (including Highland Bentgrass)**	Introduced. Native Western Mediterranean.	2*n* = 4*x* = 28, $A_1A_1A_2A_2$ and 2*n* = 6*x* = 42, $A_1A_1A_1A_2A_2A_2$ In Portugal also aneuploidy, B-chromosomes (Frey 1997).	30 × 7; 6 × 7 (***A.* ×*fouilladeana***).	**Both:** France (Fouillade 1933); **6 × 7:** UK (Sell & Murrell 1996); Belgium (Lambinon *et al*. 2004); Spain (Romero García *et al*. 1988b); Australia (Batson 1998a); New Zealand (Edgar & Forde 1991, Edgar & Connor 2000).	30 × 7 (varied results in transgenic field tests); 6 × 7 (Edgar & Forde 1991, Rumball & Forde 1977 *per* Batson 1998a).	**30 × 7:** Pollen very irregular (Romero García *et al*. 1988b). Transgenic tests: greenhouse and field – Belanger *et al*. 2003a, 2003b, field – Wipff & Fricker 2001, but not Christoffer 2003. **6 × 7** (some 2*n* = 35)**:** Partially fertile (Sell & Murrell 1996). Backcrossing into #6 in New Zealand (Edgar & Forde 1991, Edgar & Connor 2000).

8 ***A. clavata***; **Clubbed Bentgrass**	**Native** Alaska and Yukon	**2*n* = 6*x* = 42**	6 × 8	**6 × 8:** Fennoscandia (Widén 1971).		
10 ***A. densiflora***; **Dense-flowered Bentgrass**	**Native** California to Oregon.	**2*n* = 6*x* = 42** (Harvey 1993).	4 × 10; 10 × 12 (perhaps).	**4 × 10: USA:** west-central **CA** (Harvey 2004)	10 × 12 (perhaps, as F_1 seeds not grown out).	**10 × 12:** Good seed set in experimental cross, but the seeds not grown out to confirm, and #10 can self-pollinate (Carlbom 1967, p. 88).
12 ***A. exarata***; **Spike Redtop**, **Spike Bentgrass**	**Native** Far E Siberia and W North America: Alaska–Mexico.	**2*n* =** 4*x* = 28, **6*x* = 42**, and 8*x* = 56 (Harvey 2004, Frey 1997, Taylor & Mulligan 1968).	30 × 12 (apparently); (30? or) 13 × 12; 10 × 12 (perhaps); 12 × 29	**30 × 12: NW USA?** (Carlbom 1967). **(30? or) 13 × 12: USA: UT?** (Welsh *et al*. 1993). **12 × 29: USA: UT?** (Welsh *et al*. 1993).	10 × 12 (perhaps, as F_1 seeds not grown out).	**30 × 12:** Suspected in WA and OR, sterile (Carlbom 1967, pp. 109-110, 112). **(30? or) 13 × 12:** Apparently; Welsh *et al*. 1993 treat *A. stolonifera sensu lato* (as #13 + #30), but Harvey does not and considers *A.s.* very rare in UT. **10 × 12:** Good seed set in experimental cross, but the seeds not grown out to confirm, and #10 can self-pollinate (Carlbom 1967, p. 88). **12 × 29:** Apparently; Welsh *et al*. 1993.
13 ***A. gigantea*** (*A. stolonifera* var. *major*; *A. stolonifera* var. *gigantea*, *A. alba* var. *gigantea*; just *A. stolonifera* or "*A. alba*" for some authors; *A. nigra*) [Sect. *Vilfa*]; **Redtop (Black Bentgrass)**	Naturalized. Native Eurasia (especially Central Asia).	**2*n* = 6*x* = 42**, $A_1A_1A_2A_2A_3A_3$ (Jones 1956c; ancestry perhaps by fusion of $A_1A_2A_3$ gametes of an *A.* ×*murbeckii* – Widén 1971). Also B-chromosomes (Frey 1997).	30 × 13; 5 × 13 (unconfirmed, or error – Widén 1971); 6 × 13 (***A.* ×*bjoerkmanii***); 6 × 13 (or 30?) (*A.s. s.l.*); 12 × 13 (or 30?) (*A.s. s.l.*); 13 × 21; 13 (or 30?) (*A.s. s.l.*) × 29	**30 × 13, 6 × 13 & 13 × 21:** Fennoscandia (Widén 1971). **30 × 13:** Sweden (Blom 1961 *per* Widén 1971); UK (Davies 1953, Bradshaw 1975a, Sell & Murrell 1996). **6 × 13:** UK (Bradshaw 1959a, Sell & Murrell 1996); **USA: NE** likely (Stuckey & Banfield 1946, *per* Björkman 1954, Widén 1971, Bradshaw 1975a, Edgar & Forde 1991), **UT?** (Welsh *et al*. 1993). **12 × 13 (or 30?): USA: UT?** (Welsh *et al*. 1993).	30 × 13; 6 × 13	**30 × 13** (2*n* = 35, $A_1A_2A_2A_3A_3$)**:** Experimental F_1 cross easy; vegetatively vigorous, but only 25% pollen and seed fertilities (Bradshaw 1975a), or highly or usually sterile (Sell & Murrell 1996, Dore & McNeill 1980, Widén 1971); transgenic tests: field – Wipff & Fricker 2001, Watrud *et al*. 2004, greenhouse – Belanger *et al*. 2003b. **6 × 13** (2*n* = 35, $A_1A_1A_2A_2A_3$)**:** Crossing rather readily, including backcrosses and F_2. F_1 vigorous vegetatively, but "infertile" (pollen fertility 45%, seeds 50%). F_2 and backcrosses aneuploid, low vigor (Bradshaw 1975a). Highly sterile (Sell & Murrell 1996). Probable in UT (Welsh *et al*. 1993 treat *A.s. sensu lato*, but *A.s. sensu stricto* is very rare in UT *per* Harvey 2004). **12 × 13 (or 30?):** Apparently; Welsh *et al*. 1993 treat *A. stolonifera sensu lato* (as #13 + #30), but Harvey 2004 does not and considers *A.s.* very rare in UT. **13 × 21** (2*n* = 49)**:** Probably not easily formed in nature; rare, no pollen or seeds (Widén 1971). **(30? or) 13 × 29:** Apparently; Welsh *et al*. 1993 treat *A. stolonifera sensu lato* (as #13 + #30), but Harvey 2004 does not and considers *A.s.* very rare in UT.

14 ***A. hallii***; **Hall's Bentgrass**	**Native** California and Oregon, and also Washington?	**2*n* = 6*x* = 42** (Harvey 1993).	6 × 14 (probable); 14 × 25 (apparently).	**6 × 14: NW USA?** (Pendergrass 2001). **14 × 25: NW USA?** (Carlbom 1967).		**6 × 14:** Probable in OR (K.L. Pendergrass [U.S. FWS], *via* M. Jordan [TNC] 2001 letter to J.L. White [APHIS]). **14 × 25:** Probable (and fertile) in OR (Carlbom 1967, pp. 98, 126).
20 ***A. idahoensis***; **Idaho Bentgrass, Idaho Redtop**	**Native** Western North America — Alaska to California and New Mexico.	**2*n* = 4*x* = 28** (Harvey 2004).			30 × 20 (transgenic test – Christoffer 2003).	**30 × 20:** Transgenic test: field – Christoffer 2003. (Perhaps "*A. idahoensis*" is not a sp. but varied hybrids, from #12 crossing with #29 and/or each crossing with #33, *per* Welsh *et al*. 1993, but *cf*. Harvey 1993, 2001, 2004.)
21 ***A. mertensii*** (*A. borealis*) [Sect. *Agrostis*]; **Northern or Arctic Bentgrass**	**Native**, somewhat circumpolar, S in mountains.	**2*n* =** 2*x* = 14, 3*x* = 21, 6*x* = 42 (but 6*x* is *A. scabra per* Harvey 2004), 7*x* = 49, and **8*x* = 56**; also aneuploidy (Frey 1997).	30 × 21; 13 × 21; 21 × 34	**All three:** Fennoscandia (Widén 1971).	5 × 21 (Björkman 1954); 21 × 34 (Björkman 1954).	**30 × 21** (2*n* = 42) (Björkman 1954, Widén 1971). **5 × 21:** Certainly sterile (Widén 1971). **13 × 21** (2*n* = 49)**:** Probably not easily formed in nature; rare, no pollen or seeds (Widén 1971). **21 × 34** (2*n* = 42) (Widén 1971).
23 ***A. nebulosa*** [Subg. *Zingrostis*]; **Cloudgrass**	Cultivated; occasional escape, in Ohio established (Harvey 2004). Native Iberian Peninsula.	**2*n* = 2*x* = 14** (Tinney 1936, Romero García & Blanca 1988, Frey 1997).			30 × 23 (no transgenic flow found in field test – Christoffer 2003).	No transgenic flow found (Christoffer 2003).
25 ***A. pallens*** (*A. diegoensis*); **Leafy or Dune Bentgrass**	**Native** Western North America: W BC – Calif., & NV, ID, MT.	**2*n* = 6*x* = 42**, 8*x* = 56 (Harvey 1993, 2004, Frey 1997).	14 × 25	**NW USA?** (Carlbom 1967).	30 × 25 (transgenic test – Wipff & Fricker 2001, Christoffer 2003).	**30 × 25:** Transgenic test: field – Wipff & Fricker 2001, Christoffer 2003. **14 × 25:** Probable (and fertile) in OR (Carlbom 1967, pp. 98, 126).
29 ***A. scabra*** (*A. hyemalis* or "*A. hiemalis*" var. *scabra*); **Rough Bentgrass**, **Ticklegrass**	**Native** Greenland, North America to Mexico and NE Asia.	**2*n* = 6*x* = 42** (Frey 1997).	(30? or) 13 (*A.s. s.l.*) × 29; 12 × 29; 29 × 32 (***A. ×amurensis***).	**(30? or) 13 × 29 & 12 × 29: USA: UT?** (Welsh *et al*. 1993). **29 × 32:** Far E Russia (Probatova & Kharkevich 1983).	30 × 29 (transgenic test – Christoffer 2003).	**30 × 29:** Transgenic test: field – Christoffer 2003. **(30? or) 13 × 29:** Apparently; Welsh *et al*. 1993 treat *A. stolonifera sensu lato* (as #13 + #30), but Harvey 2004 does not and considers *A.s.* very rare in UT.
***A.* sp.**	Unknown: from eastern Oregon		30 × *A*. sp.		30 × *A*. sp. (transgenic test – Wipff & Fricker 2001).	Species unidentified (Wipff & Fricker 2001); native or introduced and perhaps naturalized.
32 ***A. trinii*** (*A. vinealis* subsp. *trinii*, *A. coarctata* subsp. *trinii*; *A. flaccida* subsp. *trinii*); **Trinius' Bentgrass**	**Native** E Asia to W Alaska.	**2*n* =** 2*x* = 14, **4*x* = 28** (Frey 1997). Also B-chromosomes (Frey 1997).	30 × 32 (***A. ×ussuriensis***); 29 × 32 (***A. ×amurensis***).	**30 × 32:** Far E Russia (Probatova 1984). **29 × 32:** Far E Russia (Probatova & Kharkevich 1983).	30 × 32 (transgenic test – Christoffer 2003).	**30 × 32:** Transgenic test: field – Christoffer 2003. Note: *A. trinii* taxonomy unsettled; a synonym of *A. vinealis* in Kartesz 2004, but variously accepted by Koyama 1987 for Japan and several authors for Russia (*e.g.* Tzvelev 1983 [1976], Kurchenko & Ianova 1976, Kurchenko 1979c, Malyschev & Peschkova 1990, and Probatova 1984 *etc*.).

34 ***A. vinealis*** (*A. stricta*; *A. canina* subsp. *montana*; *A. canina* var. *arida*; *A. coarctata*) [Sect. *Agrostis*]; **Brown Bentgrass**	Introduced primarily. **Native** Alaska, Eurasia, Greenland.	**2*n* = 4*x* = 28**, $A_1A_1A_2A_2$ or $A_1A_1A_1A_1$ (somewhat as autotetraploid with 2*x* *A. canina*-like ancestry, or perhaps from cross of 4*x* *A. canina* [if such] and *A. capillaris* – Jones 1956b, *cf*. Romero García *et al*. 1988b, but the "*A. canina*" ploidy over 2*x* may not be *A. canina* – Romero García & Blanca 1988; *cf*. Vergara & Bughrara 2003).	30 × 34; 6 × 34 (***A. ×sanionis***); 21 × 34	**All three:** Fennoscandia, with 30 × 34 rare (Widén 1971); both **30 × 34** & **6 × 34:** UK (Hubbard 1984, Sell & Murrell 1996).	30 × 34; 5 × 34 (Davies 1953, Björkman 1954); 6 × 34 (Davies 1953, but probably most were not hybrids *per* Widén 1971); 21 × 34 (Björkman 1954).	**30 × 34** (2*n* = 28)**:** Readily crossing *per* Harvey 2004; experimental hybrids completely sterile (Bradshaw 1975a); a few viable seeds (Davies 1953). Björkman 1954 also made a cross of 5*x* #30 and #34. **5 × 34** (2*n* = 21)**:** Quite sterile (Widén 1971). **6 × 34** (2*n* = 28)**:** Unclear facility of crossing in nature and experimentally (readily crossing *per* Harvey 2004); most experimental "hybrids" (Davies 1953, Jones 1956b) likely instead selfs of #34 or #6 (Widén 1971, Bradshaw 1975a). Probably natural hybrids sterile (Widén 1971, Sell & Murrell 1996). **21 × 34** (2*n* = 42) (Widén 1971).

Table 2 Subpart. ×*Agropogon* Intergeneric (*Agrostis* × *Polypogon*) Hybrids, and *Polypogon* Hybrids

Bigeneric Hybrids	Hybrid Range	Hybrid Ploidy	*Polypogon* Species	Hybrids' Reported Occurrence	Experimental Hybrids	Hybrids' Sexual Reproduction; Comments
1AP **×*Agropogon***, (no unique name) *Agrostis stolonifera* × *Polypogon fugax*	Spontaneous if in W USA, but likely not (*cf*. Herbst & Clayton 1998, Barkworth 2004, also Wipff & Fricker 2001).		***Polypogon fugax*** Sp.: 2*n* = 42 (Björkman 1954); native Iraq to Burma; not found in Hawaii since 1916 (Herbst & Clayton 1998), nor in CA or OR for many decades (Barkworth 2004). Intergeneric hybrid (Björkman 1960 *per* Wipff & Fricker 2001) Experimental or perhaps Spontaneous (*i.e.* from introduced parents); transgenic test – Christoffer 2003.			**30 × Pf:** Transgenic field test – Christoffer 2003.
2AP **×*Agropogon lutosus*** (×*A. littoralis*) *Agrostis stolonifera* × *Polypogon monspeliensis*	Spontaneous AL, LA, NM, CA, WA, many states?; Canada (BC). Native Western Eurasia?	**2*n* = 4*x* = 28** (Tutin 1980, Sell & Murrell 1996).	***Polypogon monspeliensis*** Sp.: 2*n* = 14, 28, 35 & 42 (Barkworth 2004, Giraldo-Cañas 2004, Harvey 1993); native S Europe to Turkey.	UK, France (Sell & Murrell 1996, Hubbard 1984); Canada (BC), **W & SE USA** (Kartesz 2004); Chile (Rúgolo de Agrasar & Molina 1997b); New Zealand (Esler 1988; Edgar & Connor 2000); Australia (Weiller *et al*. 1995-[2003]); China (Qian & Sun 1998).	30 × Pm (transgenic test – Christoffer 2003).	**30 × Pm:** Almost complete pollen and seed sterilities. Vigor varies, perhaps because of hybridization with different ecotypes of #30, which is more vigorous (Bradshaw 1975b; *cf*. Welsh *et al*. 1993). Transgenic field test – Christoffer 2003. **Pm × Pv (*P. ×adscendens*):** Occurs naturally in Europe (Barkworth 2004).
3AP **×*Agropogon robinsonii*** *Agrostis stolonifera* × *Polypogon viridis*	Spontaneous several states?. Native Western Eurasia?	**2*n* = 4*x* = 28**	***Polypogon viridis*** (*Agrostis viridis*; *A. semiverticillata*, *P. semiverticillatus*) Sp.: 2*n* = 14, 28 & 42 (Barkworth 2004, Giraldo-Cañas 2004, Harvey 1993); native Eurasia.	UK, rare (Hubbard 1984, Sell & Murrell 1996); **USA: UT?** (Welsh *et al*. 1993).	30 × Pv (transgenic test – Christoffer 2003).	**30 × Pv:** Experimental crossing facility uncertain. Parents highly self-incompatible; hybrid has complete pollen sterility (Bradshaw 1975b, Hubbard 1984). Short-lived perennial (Sell & Murrell 1996). Potentially several states; UT? *per* Welsh *et al*. 1993 who treat *A. stolonifera sensu lato* (as #30 + #13), but Harvey 2004 considers *A.s.* very rare in UT. Transgenic field test – Christoffer 2003. **Pm × Pv (*P. ×adscendens*):** Occurs naturally in Europe (Barkworth 2004).